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with rapidly, and volunteer observers were arranged for shortly after the arrival of the party. No doubt Professor PERRINE had the instruments in complete preparation and the assistants thoroughly drilled by the time of the eclipse.

A cablegram received at the Lick Observatory on May 18th stated that at the time of totality considerable interference from clouds was experienced; but the hope was expressed that useful results had been obtained. A later cablegram, on May 24th, presumably after the photographic plates had been developed, contained the gratifying information that some results had been obtained with all the instruments. No doubt the exposures of the photographic plates were made according to programme; and the natural interpretation of the two cablegrams is that the successful photographs were obtained in the intervals between clouds floating over the Sun.

Further information concerning the details of the results is not expected until about July 10th, when Professor PERRINE'S letters will probably arrive.

Inasmuch as this eclipse was of unusually long duration, it is hoped that the results will compare in quantity and quality very favorably with those secured at the eclipses of short duration in 1898 and 1900. W. W. CAMPBELL.

ASTRONOMICAL TELEGRAMS.

(Translations.)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Apr. 26, 1901.
To Lick Observatory: (Received 1:00 P.M.)

Kiel cables that a very bright comet was discovered by HALLS at Queenstown, April 23; it was observed at the Cape of Good Hope on April 24.712 Greenwich M. T. in R. A. $1^h\ 30^m\ 4^s.$; Declination + 3° 27′; approximate observation, sent by GILL.

(Signed) EDWARD C. PICKERING.

BOSTON, Mass., May 3, 1901.
To Lick Observatory: (Received 1:40 P.M.)

Arequipa cables a very bright comet seen in R. A. $3^h\ 30^m$; Declination south 1°. Probably Thursday morning.

(Signed) JOHN RITCHIE, JR.

[A letter received later from Harvard College Observatory indicates that the comet was seen at Arequipa on the evening of Thursday, May 2, at $11^h\ 35^m$ G. M. T.]

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., May 7, 1901.

To Lick Observatory: (Received 11:40 A.M.)

Kiel cables that the bright comet discovered in the South will appear in the Northern Hemisphere. It was observed at the Cape of Good Hope on May 3.2115 G. M. T. in R. A. $3^h\ 40^m\ 32^s.4$; Decl. $-0^\circ\ 31'\ 49''$; and on May 4.2187 G. M. T. in R. A. $3^h\ 54^m\ 29^s.2$; Decl. $-0^\circ\ 18'\ 27''$. The comet is circular, less than 1′ in diameter, brighter than third magnitude, with well-defined nucleus, and tail longer than 2°.

(Signed) E. C. PICKERING.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., May 10, 1901.

To Lick Observatory:

Kiel cables that elements and ephemeris of Comet *a* 1901 were computed by KREUTZ, from the observations of April 24, May 3, and May 4, as follows:

$$\begin{array}{rl} T = & \text{April } 24.22 \text{ G. M. T.} \\ \left.\begin{array}{rl} \omega = & 202^\circ\ 50' \\ \Omega = & 109\ \ 57 \\ i = & 131\ \ 26 \end{array}\right\} & \text{Ecliptic and mean Equinox for } 1901.0. \\ \text{nat. } q = & 0.2446 \end{array}$$

(Signed) E. C. PICKERING.

[The ephemeris is here omitted.]

LICK OBSERVATORY, Mt. Hamilton, Cal.,

To Harvard College Observatory, May 15, 1901.

Cambridge, Mass.: (Sent 10:15 P.M.)

The comet discovered at Queenstown was observed by AITKEN on May 15.6668 G. M. T. in R. A. $5^h\ 38^m\ 25^s.8$; Decl. $+3^\circ\ 52'\ 12''$. (Signed) R. H. TUCKER, in charge.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., May 8, 1901.

To Lick Observatory: (Received 12:50 P.M.)

The variation in the light of *Eros*, WENDELL, observer, is now zero. (Signed) E. C. PICKERING.